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Supplemental Material

Ambient PM_{2.5}, O₃, and NO₂ Exposures and Associations with Mortality over 16 Years of Follow-Up in the Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC)

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Table of Contents

- **Table S1.** Descriptive statistics of cohort subjects at baseline and fully-adjusted hazard ratios for risk factors included in the survival models for all non-accidental causes of death (and with each pollutant individually).
- **Table S2.** Associations between mortality from non-accidental deaths and $PM_{2.5}$, O_3 , and NO_2 , and effect modification by selected characteristics. All models stratified by age and sex, adjusted for personal and contextual covariates; hazard ratios for $PM_{2.5}$ per $10 \mu g/m^3$, hazard ratios for O_3 and NO_2 per $10 \mu g/m^3$.
- **Table S3.** Associations between mortality from cardio-metabolic diseases and $PM_{2.5}$, O_3 , and NO_2 , and effect modification by selected characteristics. All models stratified by age and sex, adjusted for personal and contextual covariates; hazard ratios for $PM_{2.5}$ per $10 \mu g/m^3$, hazard ratios for O_3 and NO_2 per $10 \mu g$.
- **Table S4.** Hazard ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) for mortality by pollutant in single- and multi-pollutant models: models stratified by age and sex, adjusted for personal and contextual

covariates; indirectly adjusted for smoking and obesity; hazard ratios per mean-5th percentile (i.e., $5.0 \mu g/m^3$, 9.5 ppb, and 8.1 ppb increases in $PM_{2.5}$, O_3 , and NO_2 , respectively).

Figure S1. Comparison of satellite-derived estimates of $PM_{2.5}$ (median 1998-2006) with observations from fixed-site stations (mean 1984-2006) in 10 Canadian cities.

Figure S2. Maps of exposures as assigned to subjects; insets for Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal.

Figure S3. Concentration response plots for mortality by pollutant in single-pollutant models: models stratified by age and sex, adjusted for personal and contextual covariates. a) $PM_{2.5}$ (mean: 8.9 μ g/m³; knots: 3.9, 8.6, 14.4 μ g/m³). b) O_3 (mean: 39.6 ppb; knots: 30.0, 38.9, 50.7 ppb). c) NO_2 (mean: 11.6 ppb; knots: 3.1, 9.8, 23.4 ppb).